

Information
sur le marché
du travail

imt

EMPLOYMENT

KEY FIGURES

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Foreword

Key employment figures provide an easy-to-understand overview of Québec's labour market.

This brochure presents a series of graphs and charts illustrating the changes in Québec's labour market from various perspectives. The "Regional Overview" section provides data for each of Québec's seventeen administrative regions (data for the Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions have been combined).

The purpose of this publication is to provide concise information for people who wish to find out more about the regional and Québec labour markets.

After a decline in 1996, employment in Québec increased an average of 1.9% annually during the last decade. In addition, the unemployment rate for 2006 was the lowest in 30 years, at 8%. However, the participation rate dropped slightly for the third consecutive year to 65.5% after reaching an historic peak in 2003.

We trust that this document will answer your main questions about Québec's labour market. Please visit our website or go to the nearest local employment center for publications about Québec and your local and regional labour markets.

Normand Roy,
Director of Centre d'étude sur l'emploi et la technologie



Table of contents

6	Data Sources
7	Population and Labour Market in 2006
	Labour Market Overview
8	■ Employment and real GDP – 1986 to 2006
8	■ Variations in the labour force and employment, and unemployment rate – 1986 to 2006
9	■ Participation rate and employment rate – 1986 to 2006
9	■ Unemployment rate by length of unemployment – 1986 to 2006
	Labour Market by Sex
10	■ Employment by sex and share of jobs held by women – 1986 to 2006
10	■ Participation rate by sex – 1986 to 2006
11	■ Unemployment rate by sex – 1986 to 2006
11	■ Employment rate by sex – 1986 to 2006
	Labour Market by Age Group
12	■ Employment by age group – 1986 to 2006
12	■ Unemployment rate by age group – 1986 to 2006
13	■ Participation rate by age group – 1986 to 2006
13	■ Participation rate and employment among people aged 65 and up – 1986 to 2006
	Labour Market and Population Aged 15 to 24
14	■ Employment rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1986 to 2006
14	■ Unemployment rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1986 to 2006
15	■ School attendance rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1986 to 2006
15	■ School attendance rate among people aged 15 to 24, by sex – 1986 to 2006
	Labour Market and Types of Employment
16	■ Part time employment as a percentage of total employment – 1986 to 2006
16	■ Part time employment as a percentage of total employment by sex and among people aged 15 to 24 – 1986 to 2006
17	■ Voluntary part time employment as a percentage of total part time employment by sex – 1997 to 2006
17	■ Self-employment as a percentage of total employment – 1986 to 2006
	Labour Market and Education
18	■ Employment by level of education – 1996, 2001, 2006
18	■ Unemployment rate by level of education – 1996, 2001, 2006

	Labour Market by Economic Sector
19	■ Employment by economic sector – 2006
19	■ Employment by industry – primary sector – 1996, 2001, 2006
20	■ Employment by industry – secondary sector – 1996, 2001, 2006
21	■ Employment by industry – service sector – 1996, 2001, 2006
	Labour Market by Occupation
22	■ Employment by skill type – 1996, 2001, 2006
22	■ Employment by skill level – 1996, 2001, 2006
	Regional Overview
23	■ Employment rate by region – 1996, 2001, 2006
24	■ Unemployment rate by region – 1996, 2001, 2006
	Employment Insurance Claimants and Employment-Assistance Recipients
25	■ Employment insurance claimants able to work, by sex – 2006
25	■ Employment insurance claimants able to work, by age group – 2006
26	■ Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work – March 1996 to March 2006
26	■ Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by age group – March 1996, March 2001, March 2006
27	■ Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by sex – March 1996 to March 2006
27	■ Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by length of assistance – March 1996 to March 2006
	Tables
28	■ Labour market indicators by sex – 1986 to 2006
30	■ Labour market indicators by age group – 1986 to 2006
32	■ Job creation by age group and sex – 1986 to 2006
34	■ Labour market indicators by region – 1988 to 2006
	- Employment
	- Unemployment rate
36	■ Job creation by region – 1988 to 2006
38	Glossary





Data Sources



The labour market data in this document comes from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a monthly household survey conducted by Statistics Canada¹. The purpose of the LFS is to provide descriptive and explanatory data on the population aged 15 and over, divided into three categories: employed people, unemployed people, and people not in the labour force. LFS data provides information on major labour market trends.

Population data comes from the Demographic Division of Statistics Canada.

Data on gross domestic product (GDP) in 1997 chained dollars comes from Institut de la statistique du Québec.

Data on employment insurance claimants comes from Human Resources and Social Development Canada.

Data on adult employment-assistance recipients comes from Direction générale adjointe de la recherche, de l'évaluation et de la statistique of Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale.

1. Over 50,000 households in Canada are surveyed, including nearly 10,000 in Québec. Regional data prior to 1987 is unavailable.

Population and Labour Market in 2006

The figure below shows the main population categories for which Emploi-Québec has statistical and analytical data. The total population is broken down into two groups: the working-age population² and the non-working-age population (people under 15 and people who are specifically excluded).

The working-age population is further divided into two subgroups: the labour force and people not in the labour force.

The labour force includes both employed and unemployed persons.

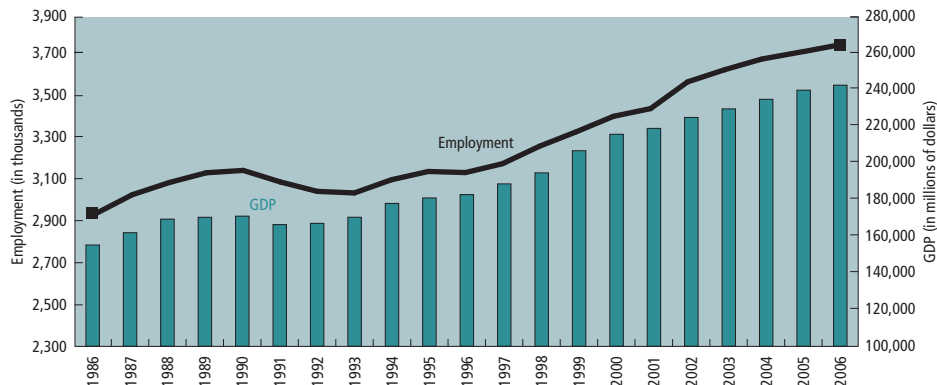
Lastly, employed persons are subdivided into full time and part time workers.

Population of Québec in 2006		
TOTAL		7,651,500
Men		3,777,300
Women		3,874,200
Working age population (15 and over)		Population under 15 years of age and people excluded
TOTAL	6,251,500	
Men	3,073,400	
Women	3,178,100	
		TOTAL 1,400,000
Labour force		Population not part of the labour force
TOTAL	4,094,200	TOTAL 2,157,300
Men	2,184,300	Men 889,100
Women	1,909,900	Women 1,268,200
PARTICIPATION RATE		
TOTAL	65.5%	
Men	71.1%	
Women	60.1%	
Employed population		Unemployed population
TOTAL	3,765,400	TOTAL 328,700
Men	1,998,400	Men 185,800
Women	1,767,000	Women 142,900
EMPLOYMENT RATE		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
TOTAL	60.2%	TOTAL 8.0%
Men	65.0%	Men 8.5%
Women	55.6%	Women 7.5%
Full time		Part time
TOTAL	3,079,400	TOTAL 686,100
Men	1,769,200	Men 229,300
Women	1,310,200	Women 456,800

2. Non-institutionalized civilian population aged 15 and over. Persons living on Indian reserves, full time members of the Canadian Armed Forces, and boarding establishment residents are excluded.

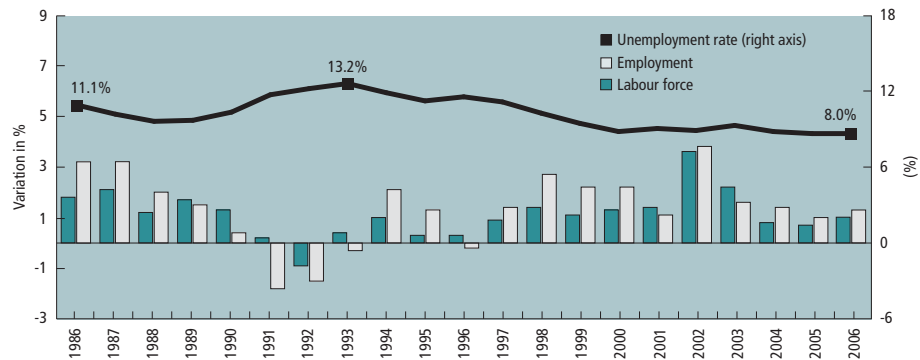
Labour Market Overview

Employment and real GDP – 1986 to 2006



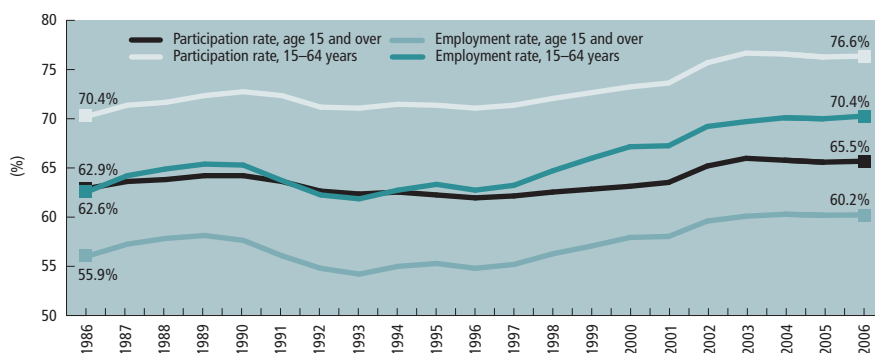
Job growth is driven by economic growth, which is measured by changes in the gross domestic product (GDP). As the graph shows, periods of strong growth in GDP correspond to periods when job creation is also strong. The recession that hit Québec at the start of the last decade resulted in job losses. Over the last ten years, GDP has grown at an average of 2.9% yearly, which has had an effect on job creation. The number of jobs has therefore risen by 636,000, for an average annual growth rate of 1.9%.

Variations in the labour force and employment, and unemployment rate – 1986 to 2006



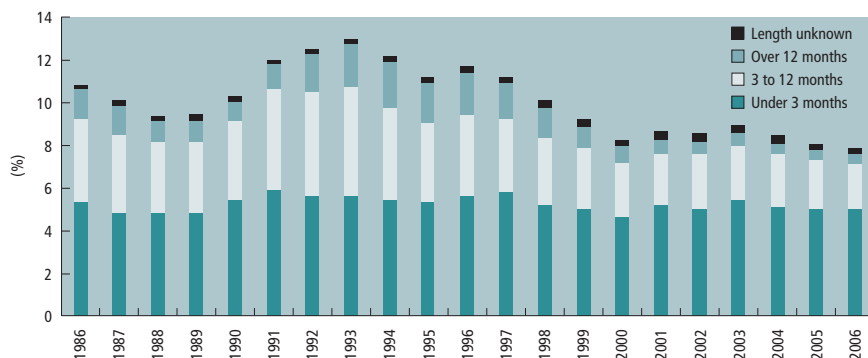
When growth in employment outstrips growth in the labour force, the unemployment rate falls. The employment rate saw a 1.3% increase in 2006, while the labour force grew by 1%. The unemployment rate therefore continued to drop, going from 8.3% to 8%—its lowest level in 30 years. This marked the third drop in as many years.

Participation rate and employment rate – 1986 to 2006



The demographic weight of people aged 65 and over has increased steadily over the last 20 years. The proportion of people in this age group increased from 11.5% in 1986 to 15.8% in 2006. The lower involvement of this age group in the labour market (average age of retirement was around 61 in 2006) helps explain why the participation and employment rates among people aged 15 and over have grown at different rates. While the participation rate among people aged 15 and over rose 2.6 points between 1986 and 2006, the rate among those aged 15 to 64 rose 6.2 points. The gap in the employment rate of these two age groups grew, rising from 6.7 points in 1986 to over 10 points in 2006.

Unemployment rate by length of unemployment – 1986 to 2006



The short term unemployment rate is difficult to reduce; it is a demonstration of labour market volatility. Many jobs are lost and created every year. Transition periods between jobs explain this frictional unemployment. Economic conditions have a greater impact on long term unemployment. During economic slowdowns, as in the early 1990s, long term unemployment increase more than short term unemployment. During a recovery like the one in the second half of the 1990s, long term unemployment recedes more sharply.



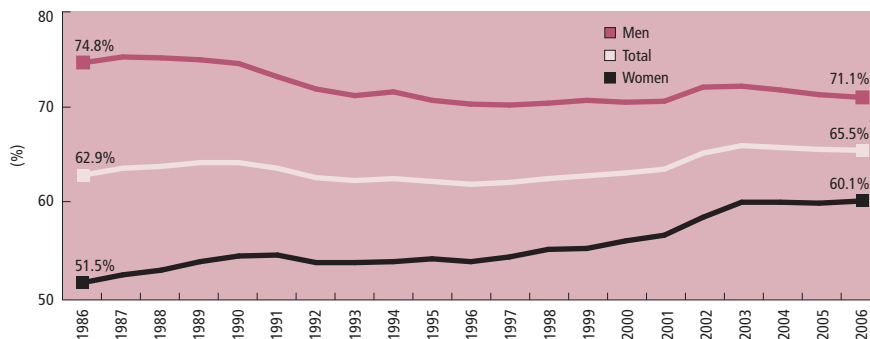
Labour Market by Sex

Employment by sex and share of jobs held by women – 1986 to 2006



Women are slowly catching up to men in regards to the number of jobs they hold in the labour market. In 1986, men were ahead by 486,000 jobs. Twenty years later, this number has dropped by more than half. Women held 46.9% of jobs in 2006.

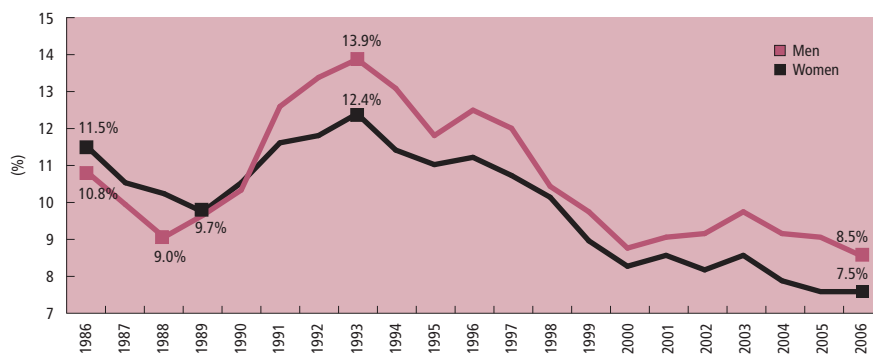
Participation rate by sex – 1986 to 2006



The participation rate among men—71.1%—is still weaker than it was during the 1980s. The proportion of men over 65 (the great majority of whom are retired) has grown steadily over the last 20 years and has affected the participation rate for all men.

In addition, the presence of women on the labour market has increased steadily over the last 20 years, especially among women aged 45 to 54. In fact it is the participation rate of women of this age group that has grown the most during this period, up from 52.1% in 1986 to 80.3% in 2006.

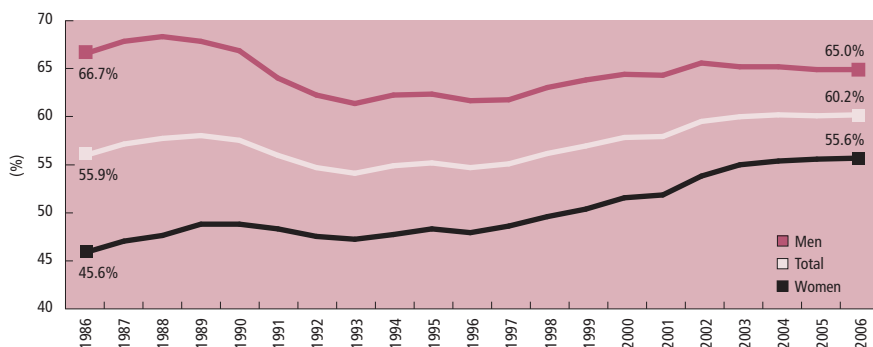
Unemployment rate by sex – 1986 to 2006



Since 1991, the unemployment rate for men has been higher than that for women. The growth of the service sector helps explain this phenomenon, since men hold a higher percentage of the jobs in manufacturing industries. Job creation in this sector has been very weak over the last few years.

Women, on the other hand, tend to be drawn to the service sector. Nine out of ten employed women worked in this sector in 2006.

Employment rate by sex – 1986 to 2006

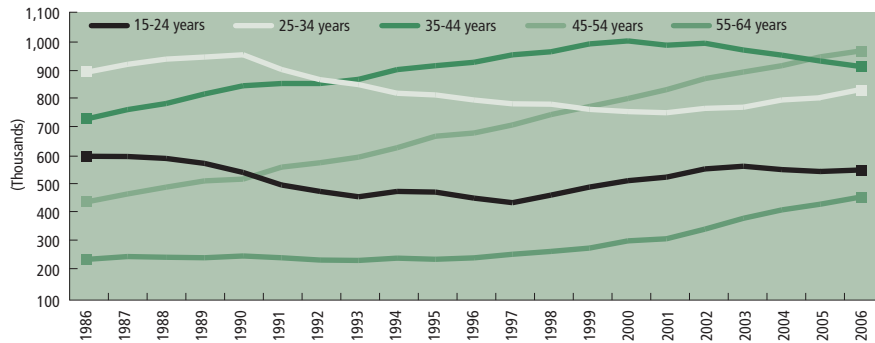


The gap in employment rates between men and women has narrowed considerably in the last 20 years. From 21.2 points in 1986, it dropped to under 10 points in 2006. The employment rate for women hit an all-time high of 55.6% in 2006, whereas the rate for men has remained fairly constant since 2002. In 2006, it was 65%. However, the gap between men and women aged 55 to 64 remained fairly large in 2006, with men ahead by nearly 15 points.



Labour Market by Age Group

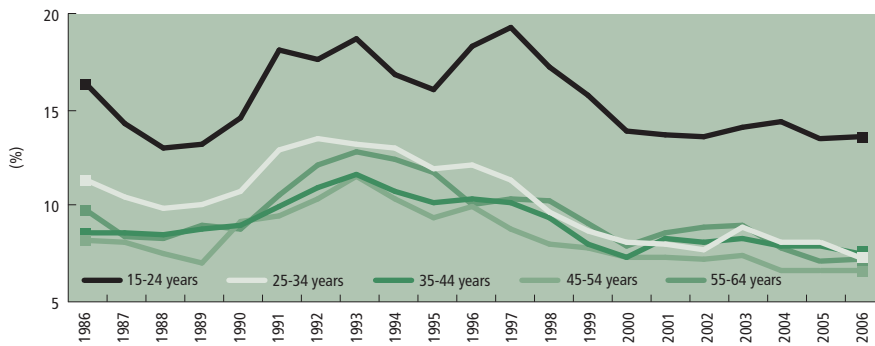
Employment by age group – 1986 to 2006



Between 1986 and 2006, the number of jobs held by persons aged 45 to 64 increased sharply from 23% to 38%. The share of jobs held by the 15-to-34 age cohort dropped from 51% to 36% during the same period. This is in keeping with Québec's aging population.

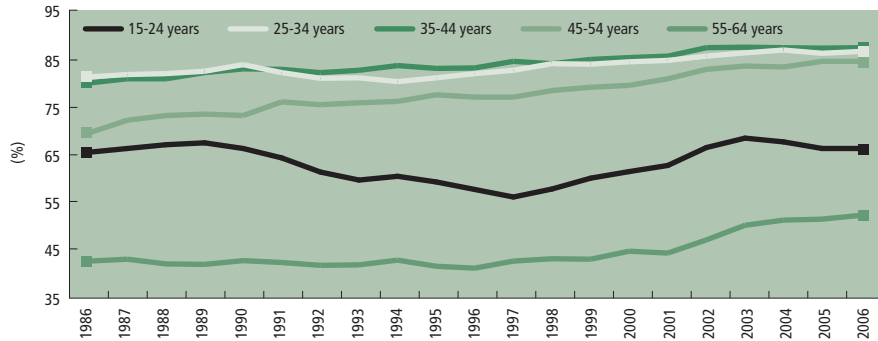
In addition, the decrease in the 35-to-44 age cohort since 2000 is also reflected in a decline in the number of jobs held by people in this group.

Unemployment rate by age group – 1986 to 2006



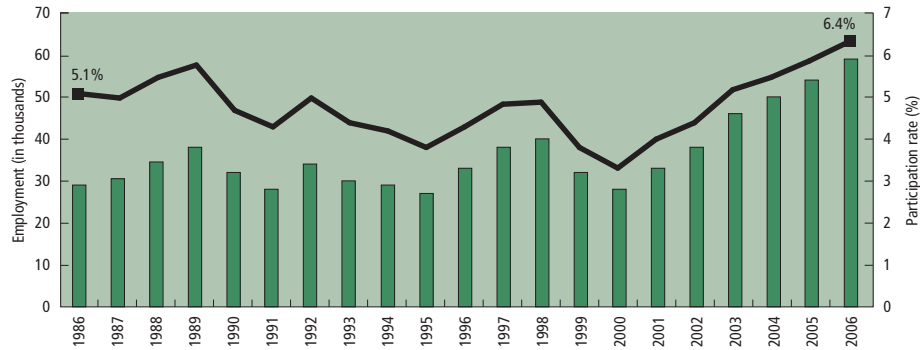
The unemployment rate for 2006 was the lowest in the past 30 years. Among 15-to-24-year-olds, however, it remained at 13.6%, twice that of 45-to-54-year-olds. Young people have the disadvantage of competing in the labour market with people who are more experienced and, therefore, relatively more attractive to employers. The 2006 unemployment rate for the 25-to-34 age cohort (7.2%) nevertheless seems to confirm that sooner or later, young people successfully enter the labour market.

Participation rate by age group – 1986 to 2006



People aged 25 to 54 are the most active on the labour market, and their participation has increased steadily over the last 10 years. This cohort constitutes the “heart” of the labour market. Participation by 15-to-24-year-olds has grown significantly in recent years, but has fallen to 66.2% over the last two years. The participation rate for 55-to-64-year-olds continues to rise. From 42.3% in 1986, it grew to 52% in 2006. This group’s participation rate nonetheless remains much lower than for the rest of the population.

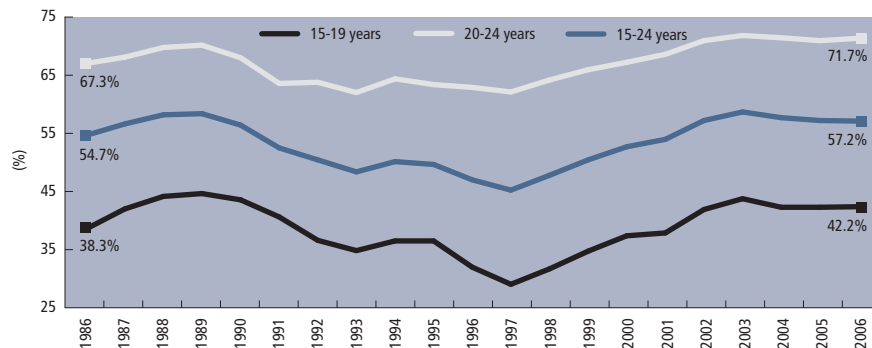
Participation rate and employment among people aged 65 and over – 1986 to 2006



Since the start of the decade, the number of people aged 65 and over has grown, and they have become increasingly active on the labour market. Though it has remained relatively low in the past few years, this group’s participation rate shows a certain buoyancy which—combined with its increasing numbers—has caused the labour force to grow. Employment has followed: the number of jobs held by this group has doubled since 2000, hitting 59,000 in 2006.

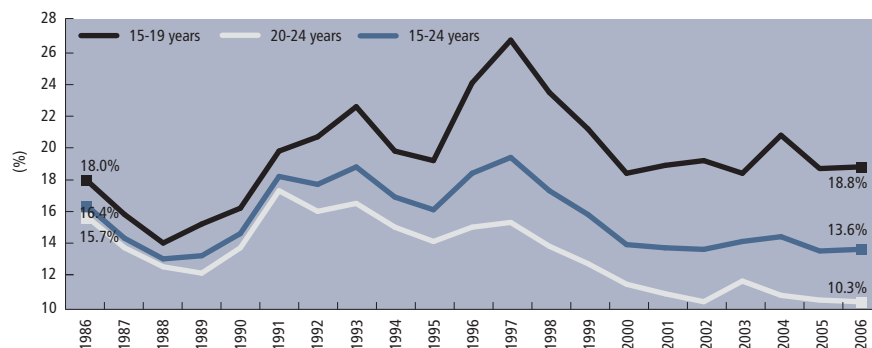
Labour Market and Population Aged 15 to 24

Employment rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1986 to 2006



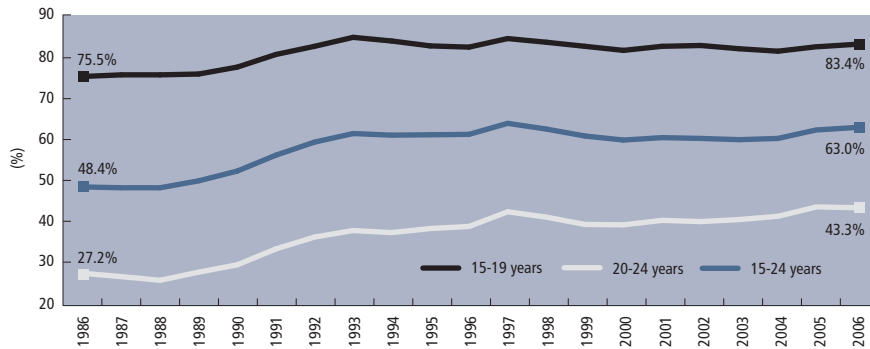
Despite a slight downward trend since 2003, the employment rate among people aged 15 to 24 has been at its highest levels in recent years. The employment rate among 20-to-24-year-olds is much higher than among 15-to-19-year-olds, with the latter showing a higher school attendance rate.

Unemployment rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1986 to 2006



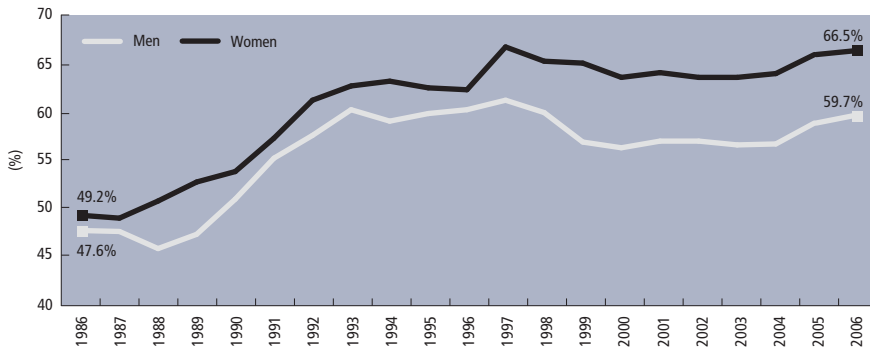
The gap in the unemployment rate between the 15-to-19 and 20-to-24 age cohorts was over eight points in 2006. Since the middle of the 1990s, that gap has grown considerably, seemingly reflecting the difficulty young people have breaking into the workforce without some minimal form of education.

School attendance rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1986 to 2006³



From 1986 to 2006, the school attendance rate among 15-to-24-year-olds rose from 48.4% to 63%. In 2006, the rate among 15-to-19-year-olds was 83.4%, nearly double that of 20-to-24-year-olds, which mirrors the low employment rate found in the younger group. However, this same age group has seen the highest increase in school attendance rate—from 27.2% in 1986 to 38.7% in 1996 and 43.3% in 2006. This reflects a tendency among young people to pursue further studies. While in 1996 less than 20% of 30-to-34-year-olds had a university education, this proportion rose to nearly 30% in 2006.

School attendance rate among people aged 15 to 24, by sex – 1986 to 2006³



After growing at much the same pace as those of males during the 1990s, school attendance rates among females aged 15 to 24 have diverged in the past years, with a gap of more than seven points in their favour in 2006.

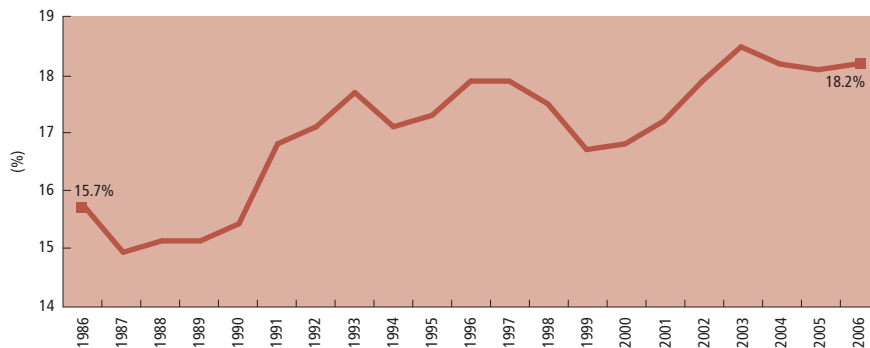
Interestingly, the widest gap in school attendance between males and females was 8.1 points in favour of females in the 20-to-24-year-old age group. This means we can anticipate improvements in labour market prospects for women in coming years.

3. Average from January to April and September to December.



Labour Market and Types of Employment

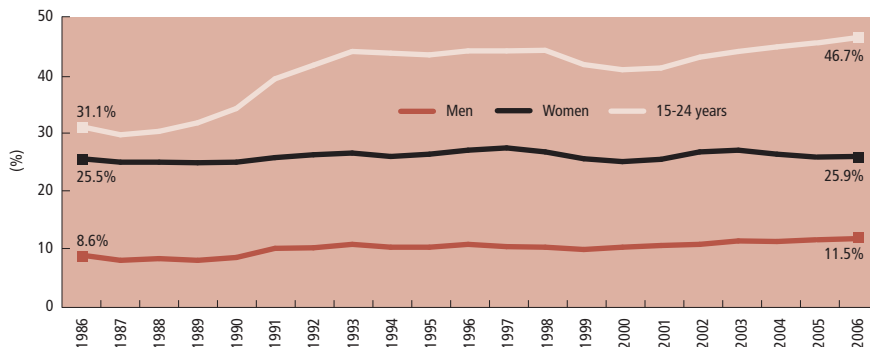
Part time employment as a percentage of total employment – 1986 to 2006



Variations in part time work are linked to economic conditions and changes in the labour market like the work/study trend among youths.

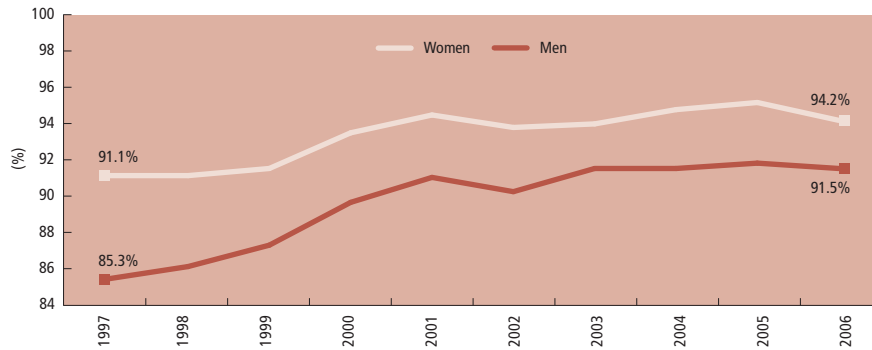
The last 20 years have seen an increase in this type of employment. In 2006, the proportion of part time work was 18.2%.

Part time employment as a percentage of total employment by sex and among people aged 15 to 24 – 1986 to 2006



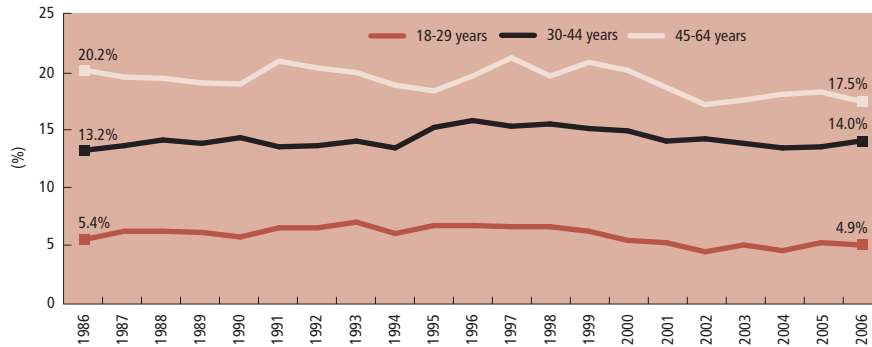
Part time work is dominated by women and young people. While the rate has remained relatively stable among women over the last 20 years, it has increased significantly among youths, keeping pace with the increase in school attendance. The proportion of part time work among youths in 2006 was 46.7%. Even though part time employment is less frequent among men, the percentage of employed men working part time rose from 8.6% to 11.5% between 1986 and 2006.

Voluntary part time employment⁴, as a percentage of total part time employment by sex – 1997 to 2006



Labour Force Survey (LFS) figures indicate that nearly everyone occupying a part time position does so by choice. This is even truer if we examine the behaviour of women in the labour market. In 94% of cases, women working part time jobs do so voluntarily.

Self-employment as a percentage of total employment – 1986 to 2006



Self-employment has remained relatively stable in Québec. Between 1986 and 2006, it rose from 12.8% to 13.3%. Older workers are the most likely to be self-employed.

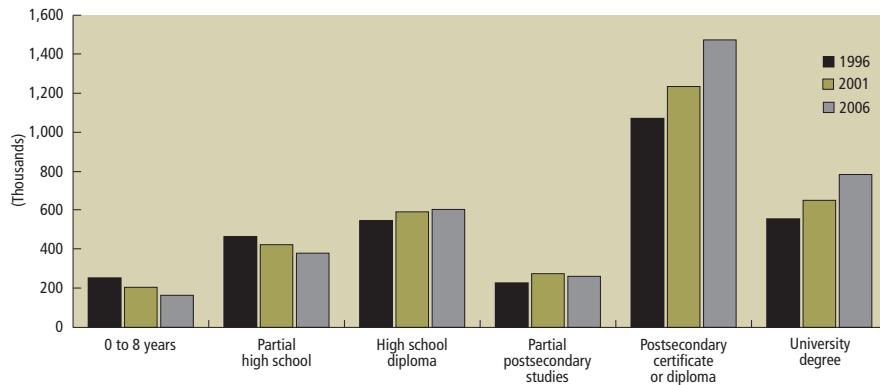
The figures do not support the belief that young people are increasingly likely to become self-employed. The proportion of self-employment among 18-to-29-year-olds has changed little over the last 20 years. In 2006, it was 4.9%.

4. The definition of voluntary part time employment changed in 1997. Therefore, data according to the new definition is only available as of 1997.



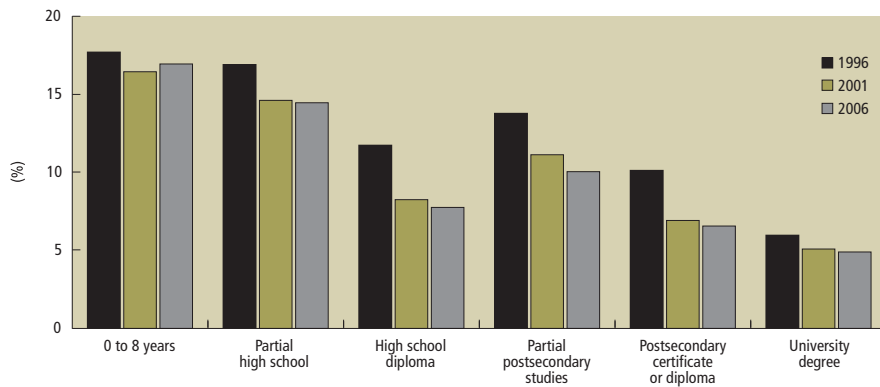
Labour Market and Education

Employment by level of education – 1996, 2001, 2006



The most educated groups were the ones to benefit from the strong growth in employment in the last 20 years. The share of total employment held by college and university graduates grew constantly between 1986 and 2006. This reflects the trend toward more skilled workers in the labour market, i.e., young people with high levels of education are gradually replacing older workers.

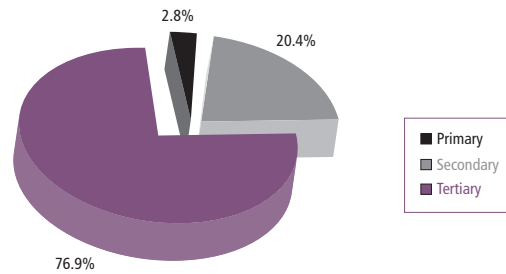
Unemployment rate by level of education – 1996, 2001, 2006



Generally speaking, the unemployment rate drops as the level of education rises. Among people with less than nine years of education, the unemployment rate was 17.3% in 2006, compared to just 4.9% for university graduates. This makes education one of the most effective defences against exclusion from the labour market.

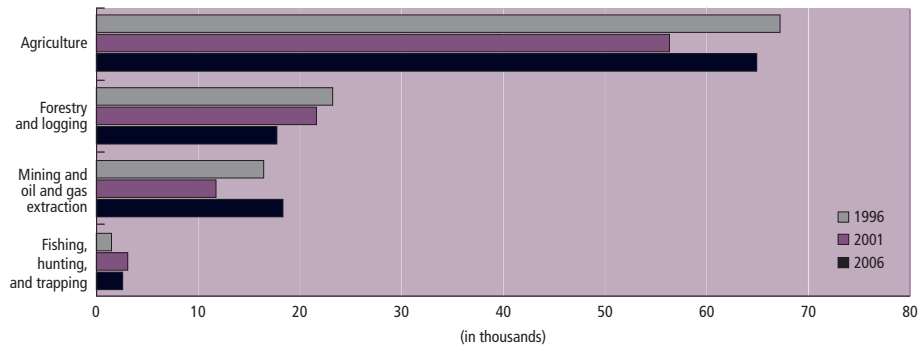
Labour Market by Economic Sector

Employment by economic sector – 2006



In Québec, the service sector accounted for over three-quarters of all employment in 2006. While employment in this sector grew at a slightly faster pace than overall employment between 1996 and 2006 (2.1% compared to 1.9%), growth in the primary sector declined significantly. Over 85% of all jobs created in Québec in the last decade have been in the service sector. Employment in the secondary sector grew by an average of 1.3% between 1996 and 2006.

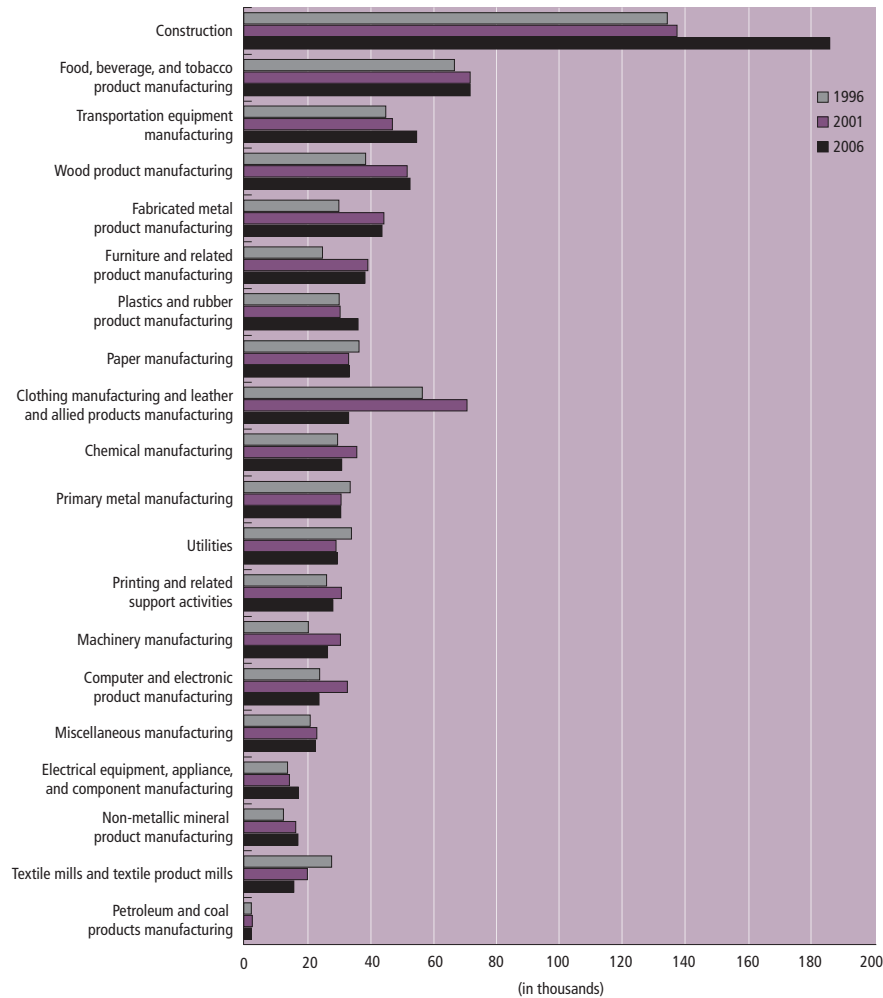
Employment by industry – primary sector – 1996, 2001, 2006



The primary sector is small and it is declining. The drop in employment in this sector since 1996 (-4.4%) can be attributed to the significant decline in the forestry and the logging industries. After a long downward trend, employment in agriculture was up slightly between 2004 and 2006, which helped limit the drop across the entire primary sector.

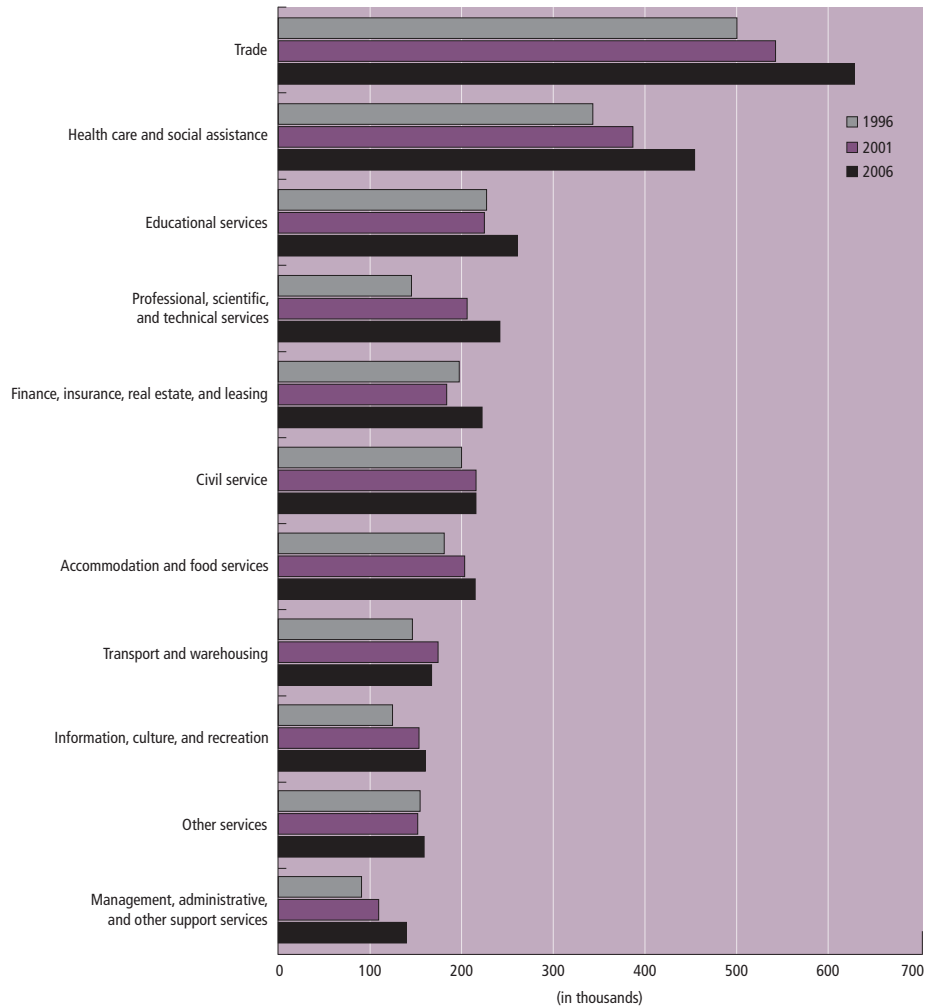
Labour Market by Economic Sector

Employment by industry – secondary sector – 1996, 2001, 2006



Total employment in Québec grew by 20.3% between 1996 and 2006. During that same period, employment in the secondary sector grew by 13.5%. The construction industry continued to drive job creation in the secondary sector (51,600) during this period. The manufacturing industry has been hit hard in the last few years, most notably with a loss of 67,800 jobs between 2002 and 2006. Some of the biggest losses were in the clothing and leather and allied products industries, which have lost 23,400 jobs over the last ten years.

Employment by industry – service sector – 1996, 2001, 2006

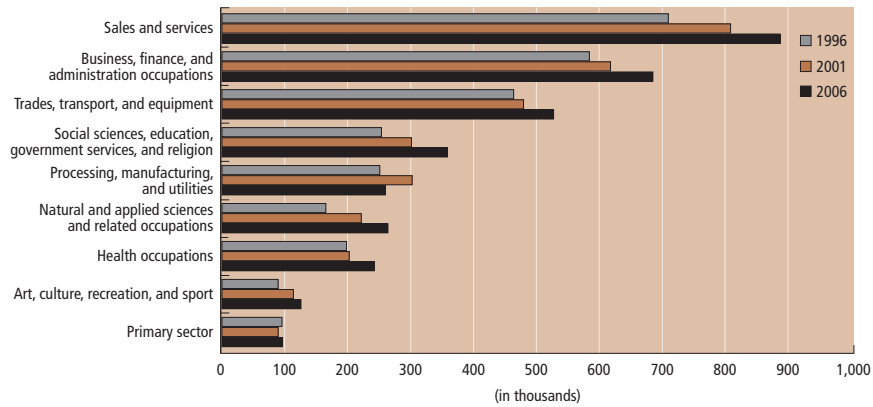


More than 85% of the jobs created between 1996 and 2006 were in the service sector. Growth has been particularly strong in the following industries: trade (+128,200); health care and social assistance (+111,000); and professional, scientific, and technical services (+96,400).



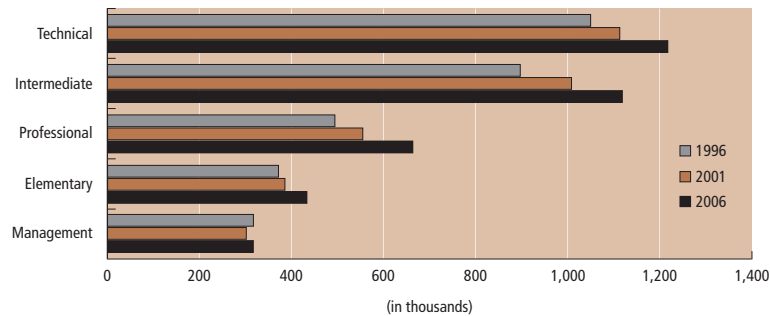
Labour Market by Occupation

Employment by skill type – 1996, 2001, 2006



Employment growth in Québec between 1996 and 2006 was unevenly distributed among skill types. While employment in the primary sector remained stable, employment in sales and services grew by 177,800. Proportionally, the biggest growth was recorded in the natural and applied sciences, which grew by 37.4% (98,700 jobs) between 1996 and 2006.

Employment by skill level – 1996, 2001, 2006

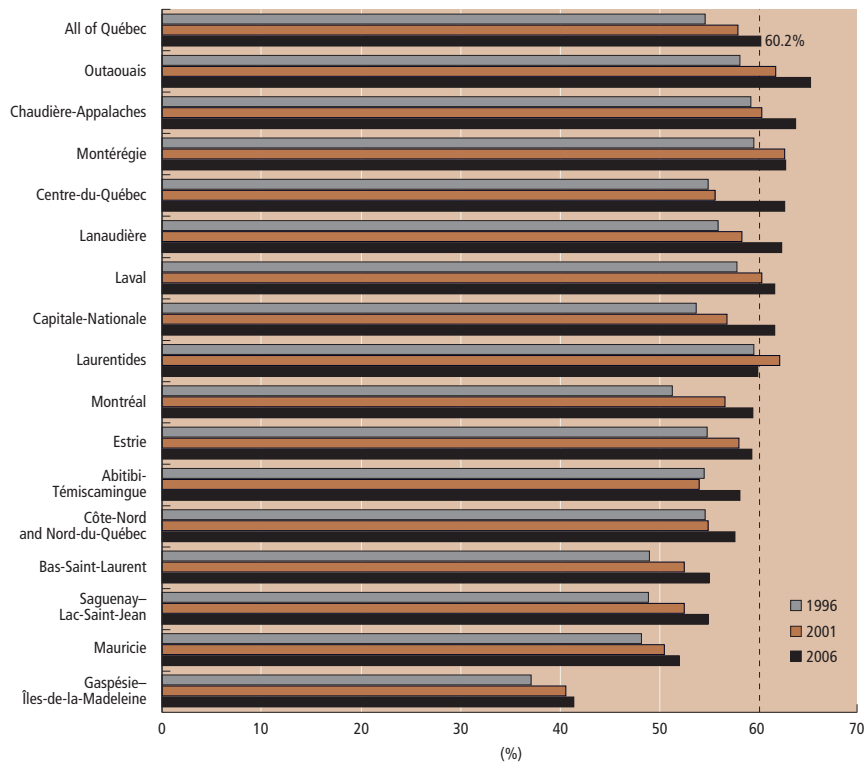


Professional skill level jobs that generally require university training saw the biggest percentage increase (34.3%) between 1996 and 2006.

However, technical and intermediary skill level jobs continue to account for the bulk of employment. In 2006, these types of jobs represented nearly two-thirds of total employment.

Regional Overview

Employment rate by region – 1996, 2001, and 2006



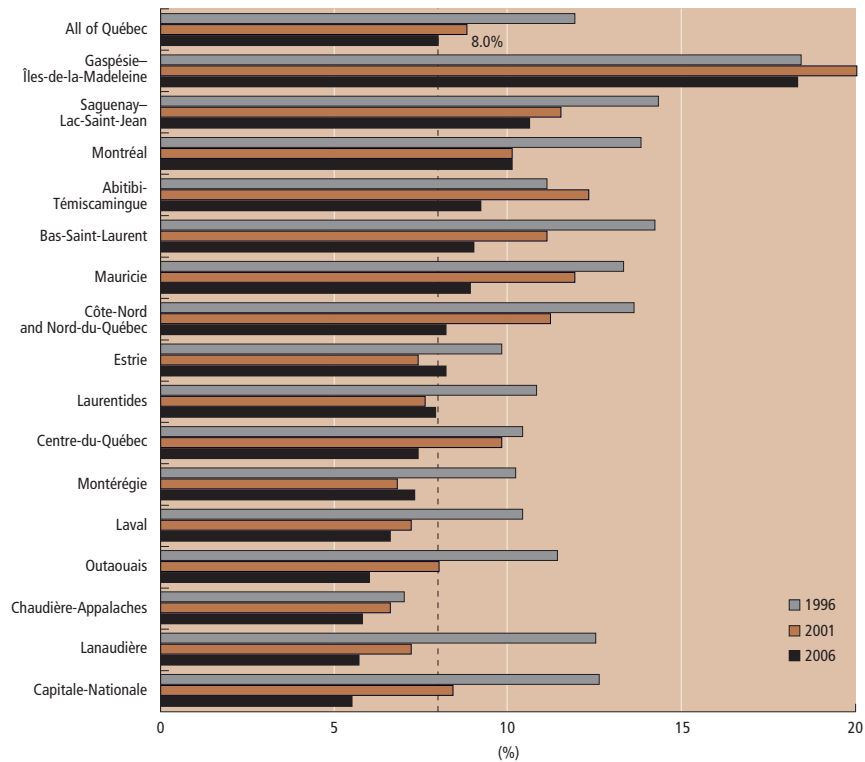
The labour market varies from one region to another. However, between 1996 and 2006, the employment rate grew in every region of Québec.

Employment rates in resource regions have traditionally been lower than in urban regions. In 2006, the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region posted the lowest employment rate (41.4%) while the Outaouais region had the highest rate (65.2%).

5. For more information on this subject, consult the publications from each of Emploi-Québec's regional branches.

Regional Overview

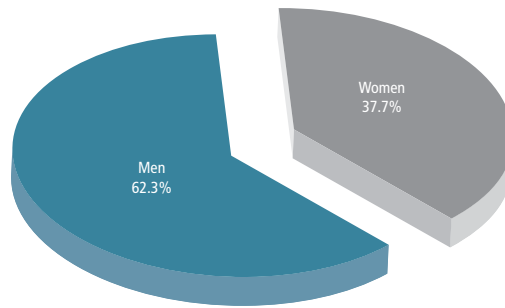
Unemployment rate by region – 1996, 2001, 2006



Québec's unemployment rate has seen a downward trend, going from 11.9% in 1996 to 8% in 2006. Not all regions have benefited equally from these improvements in the labour market. Although the unemployment rate was down in all regions during this period, the rate in Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine remained high at 18.3%. The Capitale-Nationale region had the lowest unemployment rate in 2006, at 5.5%.

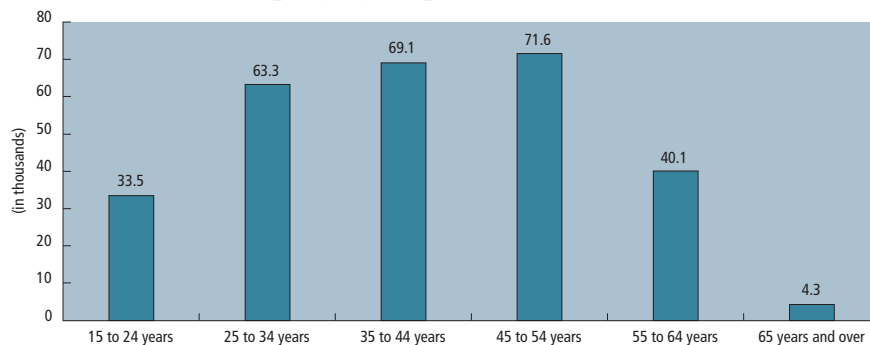
Employment Insurance Claimants and Employment-Assistance Recipients

Employment insurance claimants able to work, by sex – 2006



In 2006, the average number of employment insurance claimants dropped for a third year in a row to 282,000. Men accounted for nearly 62% of all claimants, even though they represented only 53% of the labour force.

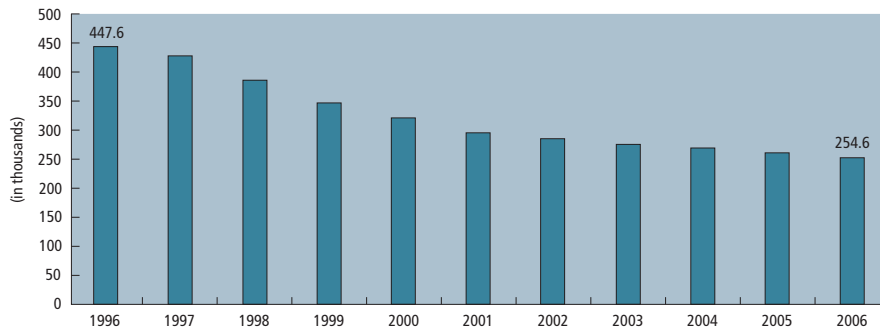
Employment insurance claimants able to work, by age group – 2006



In 2006, the 45-to-54 age cohort replaced the 35-to-44 age cohort as the group representing the biggest percentage of employment insurance claimants. People aged 25 to 54 continue to constitute the bulk of recipients at 73.6%, which is slightly higher than their proportion of the labour force (71.3%).

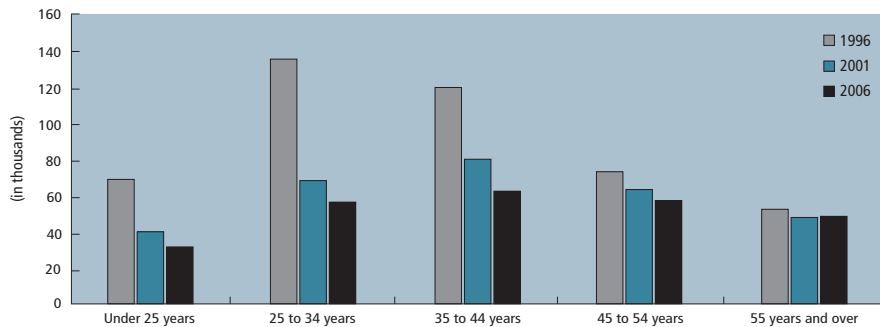
Employment Insurance Claimants and Employment-Assistance Recipients

Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work – March 1996 to March 2006



After reaching a peak of 447,600 in 1996, the number of employment-assistance claimants able to work has dropped steadily and was 254,600 in 2006. This mirrors the steady creation of jobs in Québec during this period.

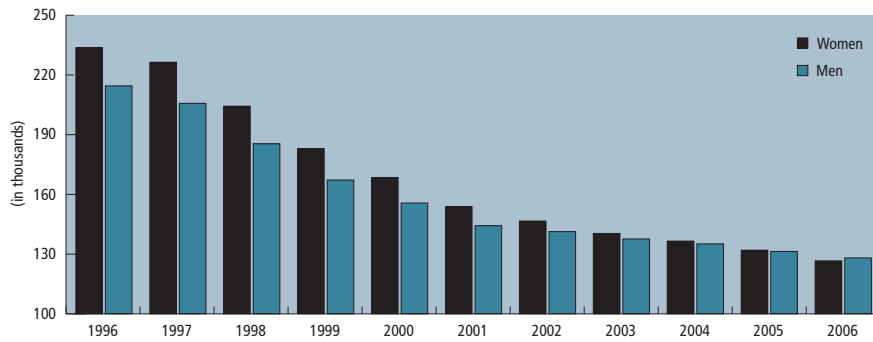
Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by age group – March 1996, March 2001, March 2006



The 25-to-34 age cohort had the most employment-assistance recipients in 1996. This cohort's situation has improved considerably in the last decade. While this cohort's labour force dropped by 1.6% between 1996 and 2006, its number of recipients plunged by more than half.

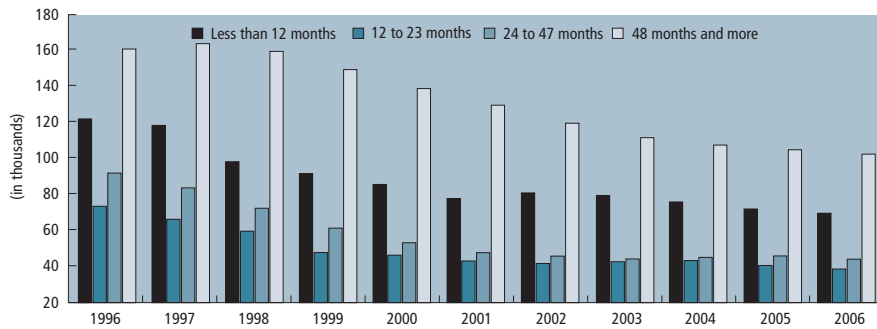
The 35-to-44 age cohort had the greatest percentage of employment-assistance recipients in 2006. However, this cohort's situation has improved since the number of recipients in its ranks has dropped by 47.9% while its labour force has dropped by only 4.3%.

Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by sex – March 1996 to March 2006



The number of employment-assistance recipients has declined among men and women since 1996. However, since 2006, slightly more men than women have received employment insurance. They represent 50.3% of recipients able to work.

Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by length of assistance – March 1996 to March 2006



The number of people who receive employment-assistance benefits for 12 consecutive months or more depends on how many receive benefits for under 12 months and how easily these people re-enter the labour market. Except for a slight increase in 2002, the number of new recipients⁶ able to work has dropped steadily since 1996 and stood at about 69,500 in 2006. Of the 71,900 new recipients in 2005, 42,600⁷ remained a year later.

6. Less than twelve consecutive months.

7. This number includes 38,600 adults who were recipients for 12 to 23 consecutive months and 4,000 who left employment-assistance but returned. Among the latter group, 1,300 had become unable to work.



Labour Market Indicators by Sex – 1986 to 2006

		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Population aged 15 and over (in thousands)	Men	2,559.4	2,581.9	2,604.1	2,628.7	2,660.5	2,692.5	2,716.1	2,738.2
	Women	2,681.1	2,709.0	2,734.6	2,764.6	2,796.5	2,824.5	2,848.5	2,872.7
	Total	5,240.5	5,290.9	5,338.7	5,393.3	5,457.0	5,517.0	5,564.5	5,610.9
Labour force (in thousands)	Men	1,913.6	1,947.7	1,961.0	1,975.3	1,986.8	1,974.5	1,955.0	1,953.5
	Women	1,380.8	1,416.1	1,443.5	1,485.8	1,518.6	1,536.5	1,526.0	1,540.2
	Total	3,294.4	3,363.9	3,404.6	3,461.2	3,505.4	3,510.9	3,481.0	3,493.7
Employment (in thousands)	Men	1,707.5	1,754.6	1,785.1	1,786.5	1,781.9	1,725.4	1,692.6	1,681.0
	Women	1,221.7	1,267.5	1,296.3	1,342.3	1,358.4	1,359.0	1,346.0	1,349.9
	Total	2,929.2	3,022.1	3,081.4	3,128.8	3,140.3	3,084.4	3,038.6	3,030.9
Full time employment (in thousands)	Men	1,560.0	1,619.3	1,643.1	1,648.1	1,635.9	1,556.6	1,524.9	1,503.7
	Women	910.2	951.6	973.0	1,009.2	1,019.8	1,009.6	993.6	991.7
	Total	2,470.2	2,571.0	2,616.1	2,657.3	2,655.6	2,566.2	2,518.4	2,495.4
Part time employment (in thousands)	Men	147.5	135.3	142.0	138.4	146.1	168.8	167.7	177.3
	Women	311.4	315.8	323.3	333.0	338.6	349.4	352.4	358.2
	Total	459.0	451.1	465.3	471.4	484.7	518.2	520.1	535.5
Unemployment (in thousands)	Men	206.1	193.1	175.9	188.8	204.9	249.1	262.4	272.5
	Women	159.1	148.7	147.2	143.6	160.2	177.5	180.1	190.3
	Total	365.3	341.8	323.1	332.4	365.1	426.5	442.5	462.8
Unemployment rate (%)	Men	10.8	9.9	9.0	9.6	10.3	12.6	13.4	13.9
	Women	11.5	10.5	10.2	9.7	10.5	11.6	11.8	12.4
	Total	11.1	10.2	9.5	9.6	10.4	12.1	12.7	13.2
Participation rate (%)	Men	74.8	75.4	75.3	75.1	74.7	73.3	72.0	71.3
	Women	51.5	52.3	52.8	53.7	54.3	54.4	53.6	53.6
	Total	62.9	63.6	63.8	64.2	64.2	63.6	62.6	62.3
Employment rate (%)	Men	66.7	68.0	68.5	68.0	67.0	64.1	62.3	61.4
	Women	45.6	46.8	47.4	48.6	48.6	48.1	47.3	47.0
	Total	55.9	57.1	57.7	58.0	57.5	55.9	54.6	54.0

Source : Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	2,758.9	2,781.8	2,805.1	2,822.6	2,843.6	2,863.4	2,886.7	2,914.1	2,942.8	2,970.1	3,002.5	3,038.0	3,073.4
	2,892.9	2,912.0	2,932.2	2,949.4	2,962.4	2,981.7	3,002.3	3,025.8	3,052.2	3,079.2	3,110.3	3,144.2	3,178.1
	5,651.8	5,693.8	5,737.3	5,772.1	5,806.0	5,845.0	5,889.0	5,939.9	5,995.0	6,049.4	6,112.8	6,182.2	6,251.5
	1,977.6	1,968.6	1,975.7	1,984.4	2,003.6	2,026.7	2,037.8	2,060.6	2,125.5	2,146.7	2,158.8	2,168.5	2,184.3
	1,552.3	1,572.3	1,575.9	1,597.9	1,627.9	1,643.8	1,679.7	1,710.5	1,782.2	1,846.1	1,865.3	1,884.2	1,909.9
	3,529.9	3,540.9	3,551.7	3,582.3	3,631.5	3,670.5	3,717.5	3,771.1	3,907.7	3,992.8	4,024.1	4,052.7	4,094.2
	1,719.3	1,735.5	1,729.7	1,745.7	1,794.3	1,830.8	1,860.8	1,875.4	1,932.1	1,939.2	1,961.4	1,973.8	1,998.4
	1,375.5	1,399.8	1,400.1	1,427.1	1,463.2	1,497.3	1,542.0	1,564.8	1,637.8	1,689.7	1,719.1	1,743.5	1,767.0
	3,094.8	3,135.3	3,129.8	3,172.8	3,257.5	3,328.1	3,402.8	3,440.2	3,569.9	3,628.8	3,680.5	3,717.3	3,765.4
	1,546.6	1,561.5	1,548.8	1,568.6	1,614.6	1,655.0	1,674.5	1,682.7	1,729.5	1,723.4	1,745.6	1,750.3	1,769.2
	1,019.5	1,031.4	1,021.4	1,036.1	1,072.0	1,115.7	1,156.2	1,166.7	1,201.3	1,234.3	1,266.5	1,293.3	1,310.2
	2,566.1	2,593.0	2,570.2	2,604.8	2,686.6	2,770.7	2,830.7	2,849.4	2,930.8	2,957.7	3,012.2	3,043.6	3,079.4
	172.7	174.0	180.9	177.0	179.8	175.8	186.3	192.7	202.6	215.8	215.7	223.5	229.3
	355.9	368.3	378.7	391.0	391.2	381.7	385.8	398.1	436.5	455.4	452.6	450.1	456.8
	528.6	542.4	559.6	568.0	570.9	557.4	572.1	590.8	639.1	671.1	668.3	673.7	686.1
	258.4	233.1	246.0	238.7	209.2	196.0	177.0	185.2	193.4	207.6	197.5	194.6	185.8
	176.8	172.6	175.9	170.8	164.7	146.4	137.7	145.7	144.4	156.4	146.2	140.7	142.9
	435.1	405.6	421.9	409.6	374.0	342.4	314.7	330.9	337.9	364.0	343.7	335.4	328.7
	13.1	11.8	12.5	12.0	10.4	9.7	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.7	9.1	9.0	8.5
	11.4	11.0	11.2	10.7	10.1	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.5
	12.3	11.5	11.9	11.4	10.3	9.3	8.5	8.8	8.6	9.1	8.5	8.3	8.0
	71.7	70.8	70.4	70.3	70.5	70.8	70.6	70.7	72.2	72.3	71.9	71.4	71.1
	53.7	54.0	53.7	54.2	55.0	55.1	55.9	56.5	58.4	60.0	60.0	59.9	60.1
	62.5	62.2	61.9	62.1	62.5	62.8	63.1	63.5	65.2	66.0	65.8	65.6	65.5
	62.3	62.4	61.7	61.8	63.1	63.9	64.5	64.4	65.7	65.3	65.3	65.0	65.0
	47.5	48.1	47.7	48.4	49.4	50.2	51.4	51.7	53.7	54.9	55.3	55.5	55.6
	54.8	55.1	54.6	55.0	56.1	56.9	57.8	57.9	59.5	60.0	60.2	60.1	60.2



Labour Market Indicators by Age Group – 1986 to 2006

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Population aged 15 and over	5,240.5	5,290.9	5,338.7	5,393.3	5,457.0	5,517.0	5,564.5	5,610.9
15 to 24 years Labour force (in thousands)	715.3	697.2	678.6	659.7	633.6	606.9	575.8	560.0
Employment (in thousands)	598.0	597.2	590.4	572.8	540.8	496.4	473.7	454.8
Full time employment (in thousands)	411.8	419.7	411.3	390.7	355.5	300.3	275.2	253.1
Part time employment (in thousands)	186.1	177.5	179.1	182.1	185.3	196.1	198.6	201.7
Unemployment (in thousands)	117.3	100.0	88.2	86.9	92.8	110.6	102.1	105.2
Unemployment rate (%)	16.4	14.3	13.0	13.2	14.6	18.2	17.7	18.8
Participation rate (%)	65.4	66.2	67.0	67.4	66.2	64.2	61.2	59.5
Employment rate (%)	54.7	56.7	58.3	58.5	56.5	52.5	50.4	48.3
25 to 34 years Labour force (in thousands)	1,012.0	1,030.7	1,044.3	1,054.7	1,071.2	1,039.4	1,004.2	981.1
Employment (in thousands)	897.1	923.4	941.8	949.1	957.1	905.0	869.0	851.6
Full time employment (in thousands)	792.2	819.3	839.8	848.7	851.0	803.3	763.2	742.1
Part time employment (in thousands)	104.9	104.1	102.0	100.4	106.1	101.7	105.7	109.5
Unemployment (in thousands)	114.8	107.3	102.4	105.6	114.1	134.4	135.2	129.5
Unemployment rate (%)	11.3	10.4	9.8	10.0	10.7	12.9	13.5	13.2
Participation rate (%)	81.4	81.9	82.1	82.6	84.0	82.3	81.1	81.2
Employment rate (%)	72.2	73.3	74.1	74.4	75.1	71.7	70.1	70.5
35 to 44 years Labour force (in thousands)	800.5	833.9	856.5	896.6	930.3	949.2	960.5	984.2
Employment (in thousands)	732.3	763.2	784.7	818.5	847.5	855.5	855.4	870.2
Full time employment (in thousands)	653.6	681.7	701.0	736.8	757.2	753.9	760.5	765.9
Part time employment (in thousands)	78.7	81.5	83.7	81.7	90.3	101.6	94.9	104.3
Unemployment (in thousands)	68.2	70.7	71.8	78.1	82.7	93.7	105.0	114.0
Unemployment rate (%)	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.9	10.9	11.6
Participation rate (%)	80.1	81.0	81.0	82.3	83.1	83.0	82.3	82.8
Employment rate (%)	73.3	74.1	74.2	75.2	75.7	74.8	73.3	73.2
45 to 54 years Labour force (in thousands)	476.9	505.3	527.6	549.0	569.1	617.8	641.1	672.1
Employment (in thousands)	438.4	464.8	488.8	511.0	517.3	559.7	575.2	594.9
Full time employment (in thousands)	390.8	421.9	432.4	453.5	456.3	488.8	501.9	522.3
Part time employment (in thousands)	47.6	42.9	56.4	57.5	61.0	71.0	73.3	72.6
Unemployment (in thousands)	38.5	40.5	38.9	38.0	51.8	58.1	65.9	77.2
Unemployment rate (%)	8.1	8.0	7.4	6.9	9.1	9.4	10.3	11.5
Participation rate (%)	69.5	72.2	73.2	73.5	73.2	76.1	75.5	75.9
Employment rate (%)	63.9	66.4	67.8	68.4	66.5	69.0	67.8	67.2
55 to 64 years Labour force (in thousands)	259.1	265.3	262.3	262.4	268.7	267.1	262.6	263.2
Employment (in thousands)	233.9	243.3	240.8	239.1	245.3	239.0	230.9	229.6
Full time employment (in thousands)	203.0	208.7	209.0	204.9	216.2	201.0	195.4	194.1
Part time employment (in thousands)	30.9	34.5	31.8	34.2	29.1	38.0	35.5	35.5
Unemployment (in thousands)	25.2	22.1	21.5	23.3	23.4	28.1	31.7	33.6
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	8.3	8.2	8.9	8.7	10.5	12.1	12.8
Participation rate (%)	42.3	42.7	41.7	41.6	42.4	42.0	41.4	41.5
Employment rate (%)	38.2	39.1	38.3	37.9	38.7	37.6	36.4	36.2
65 years and over Labour force (in thousands)	30.8	31.4	35.2	38.7	32.5	30.5	36.8	33.2
Employment (in thousands)	29.6	30.2	34.8	38.2	32.2	28.9	34.4	29.8
Full time employment (in thousands)	18.8	19.6	22.5	22.7	19.4	19.0	22.2	18.0
Part time employment (in thousands)	10.8	10.6	12.3	15.6	12.9	9.9	12.2	11.8
Unemployment (in thousands)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.6	2.4	3.4
Unemployment rate (%)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5.2	6.5	10.2
Participation rate (%)	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.8	4.7	4.2	5.0	4.4
Employment rate (%)	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.7	4.6	4.0	4.7	4.0

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*
N. A.: data not available

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	5,651.8	5,693.8	5,737.3	5,772.1	5,806.0	5,845.0	5,889.0	5,939.9	5,995.0	6,049.4	6,112.8	6,182.2	6,251.5
	569.8	561.6	551.6	538.4	557.1	580.8	594.5	607.3	640.3	655.0	643.8	629.4	629.0
	473.7	471.3	450.0	433.9	460.7	489.1	511.7	524.2	553.3	562.8	550.9	544.2	543.7
	265.3	265.3	250.3	241.4	255.7	283.8	301.2	307.4	313.9	313.5	302.2	294.7	289.5
	208.5	206.0	199.7	192.5	205.0	205.4	210.5	216.8	239.4	249.2	248.7	249.5	254.2
	96.1	90.3	101.7	104.5	96.4	91.6	82.7	83.0	87.0	92.3	92.9	85.2	85.3
	16.9	16.1	18.4	19.4	17.3	15.8	13.9	13.7	13.6	14.1	14.4	13.5	13.6
	60.3	59.1	57.5	55.9	57.6	59.9	61.3	62.6	66.4	68.4	67.6	66.2	66.2
	50.1	49.6	46.9	45.1	47.7	50.4	52.7	54.0	57.3	58.8	57.8	57.3	57.2
	943.6	925.4	906.9	883.7	865.5	836.2	822.1	816.9	830.3	846.2	866.9	875.1	892.4
	821.0	815.0	797.1	783.6	782.3	764.0	756.1	752.1	767.5	771.6	797.3	805.0	828.3
	723.2	713.8	693.7	675.0	682.0	673.0	666.8	659.1	671.5	676.6	694.4	707.7	728.0
	97.8	101.2	103.4	108.6	100.2	91.1	89.4	93.1	96.0	95.1	102.9	97.2	100.2
	122.6	110.4	109.8	100.1	83.2	72.1	66.0	64.8	62.8	74.6	69.6	70.1	64.2
	13.0	11.9	12.1	11.3	9.6	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.8	8.0	8.0	7.2
	80.4	81.2	82.1	82.8	84.2	84.1	84.6	84.9	85.8	86.5	87.1	86.4	86.8
		69.9	71.5	72.2	73.4	76.1	76.8	77.8	78.1	79.3	78.9	80.1	80.6
	1,013.1	1,022.0	1,037.9	1,064.4	1,066.9	1,081.3	1,084.1	1,079.5	1,084.9	1,061.5	1,037.0	1,013.9	993.2
	904.6	918.5	930.6	957.0	967.8	995.6	1,006.1	991.0	997.9	973.9	955.7	934.9	919.5
	804.2	810.1	820.0	842.5	853.0	884.4	891.2	878.0	876.3	854.7	849.7	824.0	814.6
	100.4	108.4	110.6	114.6	114.7	111.2	114.8	113.0	121.7	119.2	106.0	110.9	104.9
	108.6	103.5	107.3	107.4	99.1	85.8	78.0	88.4	87.0	87.5	81.3	79.0	73.7
	10.7	10.1	10.3	10.1	9.3	7.9	7.2	8.2	8.0	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.4
	83.8	83.2	83.3	84.7	84.2	85.1	85.5	85.8	87.6	87.7	87.6	87.5	87.6
	74.8	74.8	74.7	76.1	76.4	78.3	79.3	78.7	80.6	80.5	80.7	80.7	80.7
	700.4	737.3	755.0	776.0	809.7	838.9	864.3	897.8	939.0	966.4	982.2	1,016.4	1,032.4
	628.2	669.0	680.4	708.9	745.5	774.2	802.4	833.6	872.8	896.2	918.6	949.9	965.5
	556.9	588.3	593.9	615.6	655.2	682.0	710.7	733.7	770.1	784.6	811.9	841.0	855.2
	71.3	80.7	86.5	93.2	90.2	92.2	91.7	99.9	102.6	111.6	106.8	108.9	110.4
	72.2	68.3	74.6	67.2	64.3	64.7	61.9	64.2	66.2	70.2	63.6	66.4	66.9
	10.3	9.3	9.9	8.7	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.5	6.5	6.5
	76.2	77.6	77.1	77.1	78.5	79.2	79.6	81.0	83.0	83.7	83.5	84.7	84.7
	68.4	70.4	69.5	70.4	72.2	73.1	73.9	75.2	77.2	77.7	78.1	79.2	79.2
	271.1	264.8	265.2	280.2	291.1	300.5	324.1	334.7	373.3	415.7	442.5	460.9	483.9
	237.6	233.7	238.7	251.4	261.5	273.3	298.8	306.2	340.3	378.7	408.4	428.6	449.5
	197.4	196.7	195.3	208.4	214.3	228.7	243.1	251.1	275.5	302.4	328.0	347.1	359.0
	40.2	36.9	43.4	43.0	47.1	44.6	55.7	55.1	64.8	76.3	80.4	81.5	90.4
	33.5	31.1	26.5	28.8	29.6	27.1	25.3	28.5	33.0	36.9	34.1	32.3	34.5
	12.4	11.7	10.0	10.3	10.2	9.0	7.8	8.5	8.8	8.9	7.7	7.0	7.1
	42.5	41.2	40.8	42.3	42.8	42.7	44.4	44.0	46.8	49.9	51.0	51.2	52.0
	37.2	36.4	36.7	38.0	38.4	38.8	41.0	40.3	42.7	45.5	47.1	47.6	48.3
	31.8	29.8	35.0	39.6	41.1	32.9	28.4	34.9	39.9	48.1	51.8	57.0	63.1
	29.6	27.8	33.0	38.0	39.8	31.8	27.6	32.9	38.1	45.6	49.5	54.7	59.0
	19.2	18.7	17.0	21.9	26.2	18.8	17.6	20.0	23.5	25.9	26.0	29.1	33.1
	10.4	9.1	16.0	16.1	13.6	13.0	10.1	12.9	14.6	19.8	23.5	25.6	25.9
	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	4.1
	6.9	6.7	5.7	4.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5.7	4.5	5.2	4.4	4.0	6.5
	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.9	4.9	3.9	3.3	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.4
	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.8	3.8	3.2	3.7	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.7	6.0



Job Creation by Age Group and Sex – 1986 to 2006 (in thousands)

		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
15 years and over	Men	48.4	47.1	30.5	1.4	-4.6	-56.5	-32.8	-11.6
	Women	42.6	45.8	28.8	46.0	16.1	0.6	-13.0	3.9
	Total	91.1	92.9	59.3	47.4	11.5	-55.9	-45.8	-7.7
15 to 24 years	Men	4.3	-0.2	1.7	-11.9	-15.9	-34.0	-11.0	-8.9
	Women	1.9	-0.6	-8.5	-5.7	-16.0	-10.5	-11.7	-10.0
	Total	6.2	-0.8	-6.8	-17.6	-32.0	-44.4	-22.7	-18.9
25 to 34 years	Men	20.7	17.1	11.7	-6.4	-5.6	-27.2	-26.0	-7.5
	Women	21.9	9.1	6.7	13.7	13.6	-24.9	-10.0	-9.9
	Total	42.4	26.3	18.4	7.3	8.0	-52.1	-36.0	-17.4
35 to 44 years	Men	16.5	11.7	10.5	13.1	6.5	2.3	-4.3	4.4
	Women	21.1	19.2	11.1	20.6	22.5	5.7	4.2	10.3
	Total	37.6	30.9	21.5	33.8	29.0	8.0	-0.1	14.8
45 to 54 years	Men	9.4	13.8	8.0	11.4	5.2	10.6	9.0	7.5
	Women	1.9	12.6	16.0	10.8	1.0	31.9	6.5	12.2
	Total	11.3	26.4	24.0	22.2	6.3	42.4	15.5	19.7
55 to 64 years	Men	2.9	3.2	-3.6	-4.3	5.7	-7.1	-5.7	-3.7
	Women	-2.2	6.1	1.2	2.6	0.5	0.8	-2.4	2.4
	Total	0.7	9.4	-2.5	-1.7	6.2	-6.3	-8.1	-1.3
65 years and over	Men	-5.3	1.4	2.1	-0.5	-0.4	-1.1	5.2	-3.4
	Women	-1.8	-0.8	2.5	3.9	-5.5	-2.3	0.3	-1.2
	Total	-7.1	0.6	4.6	3.4	-6.0	-3.3	5.5	-4.6

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*
 Processed by: Emploi-Québec

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	38.3	16.2	-5.8	16.0	48.6	36.5	30.0	14.6	56.7	7.1	22.2	12.4	24.6
	25.6	24.3	0.3	27.0	36.1	34.1	44.7	22.8	73.0	51.9	29.4	24.4	23.5
	63.9	40.5	-5.5	43.0	84.7	70.6	74.7	37.4	129.7	58.9	51.7	36.8	48.1
	12.1	1.4	-10.2	-9.0	11.9	20.5	13.2	2.9	10.8	-3.5	-7.1	-6.6	7.3
	6.9	-3.9	-11.1	-7.1	14.9	7.9	9.4	9.6	18.2	13.1	-4.8	-0.1	-7.8
	18.9	-2.4	-21.3	-16.1	26.8	28.4	22.6	12.5	29.1	9.5	-11.9	-6.7	-0.5
	-14.1	-3.4	-14.9	-8.3	3.3	-12.9	-5.9	0.8	7.9	-3.5	10.0	4.6	12.3
	-16.4	-2.6	-3.1	-5.3	-4.6	-5.3	-2.0	-4.8	7.5	7.6	15.7	3.1	11.0
	-30.6	-6.0	-17.9	-13.5	-1.3	-18.3	-7.9	-4.0	15.4	4.1	25.7	7.7	23.3
	20.3	5.5	3.9	10.2	10.9	13.0	2.9	-13.1	3.9	-13.3	-11.7	-11.9	-5.3
	14.2	8.4	8.1	16.3	-0.1	14.8	7.6	-2.0	3.0	-10.7	-6.5	-8.9	-10.1
	34.4	13.9	12.1	26.4	10.8	27.8	10.5	-15.1	6.9	-24.0	-18.2	-20.8	-15.4
	22.1	11.7	10.7	8.6	18.1	10.8	11.3	15.9	13.1	6.6	15.3	11.4	6.4
	11.2	29.0	0.8	19.9	18.4	18.0	16.9	15.3	26.1	16.8	7.1	19.9	9.2
	33.3	40.8	11.4	28.5	36.6	28.7	28.2	31.2	39.2	23.4	22.4	31.3	15.6
	-0.9	2.6	1.7	10.9	1.5	11.7	10.4	5.2	16.4	16.8	13.9	12.6	3.3
	8.9	-6.5	3.3	1.8	8.5	0.2	15.1	2.2	17.6	21.8	15.7	7.6	17.5
	8.0	-3.9	5.0	12.7	10.1	11.8	25.5	7.4	34.1	38.4	29.7	20.2	20.9
	-1.2	-1.6	2.9	3.7	2.9	-6.7	-1.8	2.9	4.5	4.1	1.7	2.4	0.6
	1.0	-0.2	2.3	1.4	-1.1	-1.4	-2.4	2.5	0.6	3.4	2.2	2.8	3.6
	-0.2	-1.8	5.2	5.0	1.8	-8.0	-4.2	5.3	5.2	7.5	3.9	5.2	4.3



Labour Market Indicators by Region – 1988 to 2006

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Employment (in thousands)⁸						
All of Québec	3,081.4	3,128.8	3,140.3	3,084.4	3,038.6	3,030.9
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	37.3	35.9	32.0	31.6	29.4	30.6
Bas-Saint-Laurent	80.5	74.5	78.3	81.5	79.1	75.9
Capitale-Nationale	263.2	274.1	287.7	282.4	274.3	266.3
Chaudière-Appalaches	170.5	172.7	171.1	171.3	170.4	170.1
Estrie	118.3	124.1	122.6	115.9	111.5	115.9
Centre-du-Québec	84.6	88.3	87.1	81.8	88.8	91.9
Montérégie	543.2	572.1	590.0	574.4	557.2	559.4
Montréal	858.8	848.9	828.6	795.1	770.0	768.6
Laval	160.1	157.3	145.5	152.4	156.0	150.1
Lanaudière	135.4	145.4	147.0	146.8	149.2	152.1
Laurentides	154.4	165.8	171.3	171.7	183.7	180.6
Outaouais	135.9	132.6	140.4	146.1	143.1	142.7
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	62.5	65.7	60.4	61.0	59.5	59.3
Mauricie	114.3	110.1	108.8	108.6	105.4	109.7
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	107.1	106.0	110.9	109.4	107.9	106.2
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	55.4	55.3	58.7	54.4	53.0	51.5

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Unemployment rate (%)						
All of Québec	9.5	9.6	10.4	12.1	12.7	13.2
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	16.4	19.7	20.4	18.3	20.7	22.2
Bas-Saint-Laurent	12.4	13.2	12.8	14.2	14.3	15.8
Capitale-Nationale	9.4	8.7	8.8	10.7	12.3	12.7
Chaudière-Appalaches	6.0	5.1	7.4	7.4	8.5	8.0
Estrie	8.1	9.2	9.3	12.7	13.2	11.0
Centre-du-Québec	8.6	9.4	11.3	13.0	12.1	10.6
Montérégie	8.6	8.4	9.2	10.5	11.2	13.3
Montréal	10.4	11.0	11.4	14.0	14.9	14.1
Laval	6.2	6.7	10.6	10.3	8.8	13.7
Lanaudière	8.5	8.7	9.4	11.4	12.2	11.7
Laurentides	11.3	9.5	11.2	14.0	12.4	14.3
Outaouais	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.2	11.2	11.6
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	9.8	11.0	13.3	13.5	13.8	13.5
Mauricie	9.9	11.4	10.7	11.9	14.1	14.1
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	13.1	12.0	13.3	14.9	14.8	15.6
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	11.2	11.1	11.1	16.2	13.0	15.0

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*

8. Since the Labour Force Survey is a survey of individuals, regional data is based on place of residence rather than place of work.

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
3,094.8	3,135.3	3,129.8	3,172.8	3,257.5	3,328.1	3,402.8	3,440.2	3,569.9	3,628.8	3,680.5	3,717.3	3,765.4
31.8	31.3	31.4	33.0	32.1	33.1	33.5	32.5	33.9	35.2	33.2	33.4	33.4
78.9	82.2	81.5	80.5	79.0	86.0	80.9	87.3	82.1	87.8	93.8	90.4	91.9
281.9	272.8	279.7	274.8	289.6	286.4	292.5	303.4	325.9	327.8	332.4	346.5	345.0
173.1	177.8	179.1	183.6	181.5	179.4	186.5	189.5	198.0	203.6	205.6	206.2	207.0
119.2	124.5	122.1	121.4	124.4	130.7	135.8	135.5	141.0	146.1	143.3	145.5	146.1
96.7	98.7	92.7	95.9	99.3	94.5	99.5	98.4	104.9	107.5	109.8	112.8	115.0
581.3	597.5	595.2	604.5	629.3	634.9	655.6	650.4	687.1	682.7	686.8	680.0	695.5
772.3	758.7	758.0	763.1	795.4	820.9	834.2	862.7	886.4	895.6	906.5	920.3	940.2
146.3	161.6	154.0	166.9	163.9	163.3	169.9	170.0	174.8	178.0	180.6	181.7	187.5
153.0	160.9	162.8	173.6	173.3	180.5	181.8	181.1	197.0	201.2	207.1	214.6	214.4
190.6	191.4	201.6	202.0	212.7	220.8	227.9	229.9	231.3	242.6	257.1	252.7	249.2
144.0	142.2	140.8	139.5	141.8	148.6	155.5	158.2	159.5	168.3	171.0	179.3	185.9
63.0	65.2	64.8	65.0	62.7	64.6	65.9	62.8	63.6	65.1	65.8	64.6	67.0
108.0	106.1	102.3	104.1	107.4	108.6	108.4	107.5	111.8	115.9	112.4	116.2	112.6
102.7	110.2	110.5	112.2	113.4	120.7	121.6	119.7	117.4	120.5	121.3	119.8	123.1
52.2	54.3	53.1	52.9	51.6	54.8	53.3	51.4	55.4	51.1	53.7	53.3	51.6

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
12.3	11.5	11.9	11.4	10.3	9.3	8.5	8.8	8.6	9.1	8.5	8.3	8.0
21.3	20.6	18.4	23.4	22.1	20.6	19.9	20.0	21.2	17.6	19.4	17.9	18.3
15.4	13.3	14.2	16.4	13.7	10.1	10.4	11.1	10.8	10.0	9.4	8.5	9.0
12.2	11.9	12.6	11.5	9.6	9.2	8.7	8.4	6.6	7.2	5.8	5.8	5.5
8.5	7.2	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	5.8
9.6	10.5	9.8	10.5	10.2	8.8	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.7	6.6	8.2
8.7	8.0	10.4	9.3	10.0	9.8	8.9	9.8	7.9	8.9	8.3	8.1	7.4
10.3	9.5	10.2	9.3	7.6	8.3	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.6	7.2	6.9	7.3
13.9	13.5	13.8	12.4	11.5	9.7	9.6	10.1	9.9	11.4	10.3	10.8	10.1
12.3	10.1	10.4	11.1	8.4	8.3	6.5	7.2	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.9	6.6
12.6	10.6	12.5	10.4	10.7	9.0	7.3	7.2	7.7	8.9	7.6	6.2	5.7
13.6	11.5	10.8	11.0	9.8	8.3	7.5	7.6	8.3	7.2	6.9	7.6	7.9
11.2	11.0	11.4	11.4	10.9	8.2	7.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	6.9	6.0
11.9	11.5	11.1	14.2	14.9	13.4	11.9	12.3	11.0	10.1	10.7	9.3	9.2
13.2	12.0	13.3	14.5	12.2	11.4	11.1	11.9	11.4	10.4	10.9	9.8	8.9
14.9	14.7	14.3	14.6	14.4	11.4	10.5	11.5	12.1	11.9	12.0	10.7	10.6
15.7	12.8	13.6	13.0	12.1	12.9	11.2	11.2	9.0	11.3	11.7	8.1	8.2



Job Creation by Region – 1988 to 2006 (in thousands)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
All of Québec	59.3	47.4	11.5	-55.9	-45.8	-7.7
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1.7	-1.4	-3.9	-0.4	-2.2	1.2
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.2	-6.0	3.8	3.2	-2.4	-3.2
Capitale-Nationale	2.5	10.9	13.6	-5.3	-8.1	-8.0
Chaudière-Appalaches	9.2	2.2	-1.6	0.2	-0.9	-0.3
Estrie	5.4	5.8	-1.5	-6.7	-4.4	4.4
Centre-du-Québec	-1.5	3.7	-1.2	-5.3	7.0	3.1
Montérégie	2.3	28.9	17.9	-15.6	-17.2	2.2
Montréal	-9.6	-9.9	-20.3	-33.5	-25.1	-1.4
Laval	13.1	-2.8	-11.8	6.9	3.6	-5.9
Lanaudière	6.6	10.0	1.6	-0.2	2.4	2.9
Laurentides	6.4	11.4	5.5	0.4	12.0	-3.1
Outaouais	9.9	-3.3	7.8	5.7	-3.0	-0.4
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	3.1	3.2	-5.3	0.6	-1.5	-0.2
Mauricie	5.4	-4.2	-1.3	-0.2	-3.2	4.3
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	-0.2	-1.1	4.9	-1.5	-1.5	-1.7
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	4.9	-0.1	3.4	-4.3	-1.4	-1.5

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*
Processed by: Emploi-Québec

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
63.9	40.5	-5.5	43.0	84.7	70.6	74.7	37.4	129.7	58.9	51.7	36.8	48.1
1.2	-0.5	0.1	1.6	-0.9	1.0	0.4	-1.0	1.4	1.3	-2.0	0.2	0.0
3.0	3.3	-0.7	-1.0	-1.5	7.0	-5.1	6.4	-5.2	5.7	6.0	-3.4	1.5
15.6	-9.1	6.9	-4.9	14.8	-3.2	6.1	10.9	22.5	1.9	4.6	14.1	-1.5
3.0	4.7	1.3	4.5	-2.1	-2.1	7.1	3.0	8.5	5.6	2.0	0.6	0.8
3.3	5.3	-2.4	-0.7	3.0	6.3	5.1	-0.3	5.5	5.1	-2.8	2.2	0.6
4.8	2.0	-6.0	3.2	3.4	-4.8	5.0	-1.1	6.5	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.2
21.9	16.2	-2.3	9.3	24.8	5.6	20.7	-5.2	36.7	-4.4	4.1	-6.8	15.5
3.7	-13.6	-0.7	5.1	32.3	25.5	13.3	28.5	23.7	9.2	10.9	13.8	19.9
-3.8	15.3	-7.6	12.9	-3.0	-0.6	6.6	0.1	4.8	3.2	2.6	1.1	5.8
0.9	7.9	1.9	10.8	-0.3	7.2	1.3	-0.7	15.9	4.2	5.9	7.5	-0.2
10.0	0.8	10.2	0.4	10.7	8.1	7.1	2.0	1.4	11.3	14.5	-4.4	-3.5
1.3	-1.8	-1.4	-1.3	2.3	6.8	6.9	2.7	1.3	8.8	2.7	8.3	6.6
3.7	2.2	-0.4	0.2	-2.3	1.9	1.3	-3.1	0.8	1.5	0.7	-1.2	2.4
-1.7	-1.9	-3.8	1.8	3.3	1.2	-0.2	-0.9	4.3	4.1	-3.5	3.8	-3.6
-3.5	7.5	0.3	1.7	1.2	7.3	0.9	-1.9	-2.3	3.1	0.8	-1.5	3.3
0.7	2.1	-1.2	-0.2	-1.3	3.2	-1.5	-1.9	4.0	-4.3	2.6	-0.4	-1.7





Glossary

Employed person⁹

Person 15 years of age or over who is employed.

Employment-assistance recipients able to work

Adult recipients without limitations to their capacity for employment or with a temporarily limited capacity for employment.

Employment insurance claimants able to work

People who apply for regular employment insurance benefits, i.e., for a reason other than illness, an injury, pregnancy, or parental obligations.

Employment rate

Number of employed people expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years or over.

Gross domestic product (GDP) in chained dollars

Value of all finished goods and services produced in the economy in a given year, at prices observed during the base year.

Using chained dollars makes it possible to take changes in consumer behaviour into account.

Labour force

All those 15 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed, excluding residents of institutions and members of the Armed Forces.

Participation rate

Total labour force expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years or over.

Self-employed workers

Includes working owners of incorporated and unincorporated businesses, with or without paid help, as well as unpaid family workers and self-employed people who do not have a business (e.g., self-employed workers, babysitters, newspaper carriers, etc.).

Unemployed person

Person without a job who is actively looking for a job.

Unemployment rate

Number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

9. In this document, we use the term **employment** to describe the number of people employed.

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